BRITISH STANDARD 1831 : 1965

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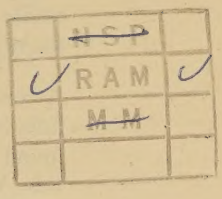
Recommended Common Names for Pesticides

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

RECOMMENDED COMMON NAMES FOR PESTICIDES

B.S. 1831 : 1965



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THIS BRITISH STANDARD, having been approved by the Pest Control Products Industry Standards Committee and endorsed by the Chairman of the Chemical Divisional Council, was published under the authority of the General Council on 7th January, 1965.

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Supplement No. 1 August, 1959.
Supplement No. 2 July, 1960.
Second revision September, 1961.
Supplement No. 1 May, 1962.
Third revision January, 1965.

The Institution desires to call attention to the fact that this British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract.

In order to keep abreast of progress in the industries concerned, British Standards are subject to periodical review. Suggestions for improvements will be recorded and in due course brought to the notice of the committees charged with the revision of the standards to which they refer.

A complete list of British Standards, numbering over 4000, fully indexed and with a note of the contents of each, will be found in the British Standards Yearbook, price 15s. The B.S. Yearbook may be consulted in many public libraries and similar institutions.

British Standards are revised, when necessary, by the issue either of amendment slips or of revised editions. It is important that users of British Standards should ascertain that they are in possession of the latest amendments or editions.

The following B.S.I. references relate to the work on this standard:
Committee reference PCC/1
Drafts for comment D63/10404 and 14241, D64/1328 and 4064

CONTENTS

CO-OPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

The Pest Control Products Industry Standard Committee, under whose supervision this British Standard was prepared, consists of representatives from the following industrial organizations:

Association of British Chemical Manufacturers
*Association of British Manufacturers of Agricultural Chemicals
British Wood Preserving Association
Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland
D.S.I.R.—Forest Products Research Laboratory
D.S.I.R.—Tropical Products Institute
*Industrial Pest Control Association
London County Council
*Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
National Farmers' Union
Royal Society for the Promotion of Health

The Government department and industrial organizations marked with an asterisk in the above list, together with the following, were directly represented on the committee entrusted with the preparation of this British Standard:

Association of Applied Biologists
British Pharmacopœia Commission
British Veterinary Association
British Weed Control Council
Chemical Society
Commonwealth Institute of Entomology
Commonwealth Mycological Institute
Department of Technical Co-operation
Society of Chemical Industry

BRITISH STANDARD

RECOMMENDED COMMON NAMES FOR PESTICIDES

FOREWORD

During the past 30 years, great advances have been made in developing the chemical control of pests. Many new pesticides have been and continue to be developed and marketed in this and other countries.

As the number has increased, so also has the need for convenient agreed names for them. Usually the full chemical names of these compounds are too long and complicated for common use, and a variety of shortened forms has been used. Often, more than one short name has been used for the same compound and much confusion has resulted.

The problem was discussed at the Commonwealth Entomological Conference in 1948, and the recommendations made resulted in the proposal for a committee to prepare a British Standard list of non-proprietary common names for established pesticides, which include acaricides, bactericides, fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, nematicides and rodenticides. Government departments, industry and others accepted the need for such names and, as a result, a B.S.I. Committee was appointed. Later the need for the international agreement on common names for pesticides was recognized and an International Committee was formed. The B.S.I. Committee maintains liaison with Commonwealth countries as well as with the corresponding committees in the United States, South Africa and European countries.

The present revision correlates the recommended common names with the chemical names and the formulae. The first chemical name assigned to each compound is in accordance with the principles recommended by The Chemical Society, London; other chemical names commonly used are often included as well. Both kinds of names are indexed for convenient reference. (Attention is drawn to B.S. 2474, 'Recommended names for chemicals used in industry'.)

The recommended common names are arranged in alphabetical order in tables, and the class of compound (acaricide, bactericide, fungicide, herbicide, insecticide, nematicide, rodenticide) is stated. Some other non-proprietary names which occur in the literature are also shown.

The revision includes names previously published in B.S. 1831: 1961 (amended 1962) and Supplement No. 1 (1962), together with other names more recently adopted. Further approved names will be listed in special announcements in the monthly publication B.S.I. News* as addenda to B.S. 1831. This avoids the delay involved in preparing collective supplements to the standard.

A list of pesticides considered not to require common names is given in Appendix B. In this revision, inorganic compounds have been excluded.

* Details of subscription rates to B.S.I. News may be obtained from the British Standards Institution, British Standards House, 2 Park Street, London, W.1.

INTRODUCTION

Procedure for reaching agreement nationally. The B.S.I. Committee meets approximately every two months; the organizations represented are shown on page 4.

Proposals for common names may originate from the manufacturer, from interested organizations and persons, or from the Committee.

It is obviously important that new pesticides should be given common names as quickly as possible. Manufacturers are therefore urged to suggest common names to the Committee as early as practicable and to consult the Secretary if they require further information on the subject*. No decision is taken by the Committee, however, until the manufacturer has been asked for suggestions.

If the compound is of foreign origin, the invitation to propose a common name may be passed through the appropriate national standards organization, or may be sent to the firms who market the compound in the United Kingdom.

Proposed names are submitted to the Trade Marks Registry to find out whether they would be in conflict with any existing registration. In order as far as possible to prevent approved common names being used as trade names, the former are recorded, though not registered as trade marks, by H.M. Patent Office. It must be stressed that such protection applies only to the United Kingdom.

The proposed common name is then published in B.S.I. News as a draft name for comment. At the same time, copies of the announcement are distributed through Trade Associations and to other national and international organizations for comment. It must be emphasized that, at this stage, the name has not been approved for publication as a British Standard common name. If no objections are received that cannot be resolved, the name goes forward for publication as a British Standard. If valid objections are received, a new draft name may be circulated. *It is important to distinguish between draft and approved names, as both appear in B.S.I. News.*

Procedure for reaching agreement internationally. Trade in pesticides is world wide, as is the circulation of scientific literature dealing with them. International agreement on common names is therefore essential. Accordingly a technical committee of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO)† was set up. This Technical Committee (ISO/TC 81) held its first meeting in 1955, and has met every two years since, though much of the detailed work is done between meetings. The Secretariat of the Committee is the responsibility of the British Standards Institution.

The principles followed by ISO/TC 81 in the selection of new common names are similar to those adopted by the B.S.I. Committee. Suggestions for new names can be submitted by any member country through its national Standards Organization, and all names accepted for use in the United Kingdom are sub-

* Correspondence should be addressed to the Secretary to Committee PCC/1, British Standards Institution, British Standards House, 2 Park Street, London, W.1.

† The Member Bodies of ISO are the National Standards Organizations of the various countries, now numbering about 50. The General Secretariat is located in Geneva.

mitted to ISO/TC 81 for consideration. In practice, individual member countries may be unable to accept an ISO recommended name because of trade mark registration, special language requirements, etc. It is sometimes necessary for names to be changed slightly to conform with national spelling convention. A list of common names considered by ISO but not recommended in this British Standard is given in Appendix A.

Four lists of common names have been published as ISO Recommendations and a further ISO Recommendation sets out the principles for the selection of common names.

RECOMMENDATIONS

STYLE

1. In contrast to proprietary names, the recommended common names should be written or printed without capital letters (e.g. heptachlor, parathion). In the exceptional cases where the names are formed from initials, they should be written in capitals without intervening full stops (e.g. DDT).

If numbers and letters both occur in the same common name, the numbers should be separated from one another by commas and from letters by hyphens.

PURITY OF CHEMICALS

2. The common name normally applies to the 100 per cent pure chemical, but in exceptional cases it may be given to an isomeric mixture in which only one isomer may be biologically active (e.g. mecoprop).

PRINCIPLES

3. After consideration of possible alternative principles, the following have been adopted:

a. **No compound should be given a common name if its chemical name is reasonably short and distinctive.**

Examples are metaldehyde, carbon tetrachloride, ethylene oxide. A list of such organic pesticides is included in Appendix B of this standard. This also includes certain mercury compounds which have not so far been given common names.

b. **If a compound is of foreign origin, it is usual to give the country concerned first opportunity to suggest a name, and to give preferential consideration to any name already officially adopted elsewhere.**

This presents complications to the B.S.I. Committee, but is essential for obtaining names which are internationally acceptable. Difficulties have also arisen through the lack of any internationally accepted system of coining names. As a result, some of the names in this standard list do not follow the principles mentioned here. Such anomalies have been accepted only with reluctance and in the hope that they will occur less frequently in the future as ISO/TC 81 makes progress towards uniformity. Certain names were in general use before the

B.S.I. Committee began work (e.g. DDT; 2,4,5-T), while others have been donated by manufacturers and accepted in the country of origin.

c. **Common names should be short and preferably consist of not more than three syllables.**

As the number of pesticides has increased it has become increasingly difficult to devise such simple and distinctive names as:

ziram	**zinc** dimethyldithiocarbamate
zineb	**zinc** ethylene-1,2-bisdithiocarbamate
thiram	bis(dimethyl**thiocarbamoyl**) disulphide or tetramethyl**thiuram** disulphide

d. **Common names should be distinctive in sound and spelling.**

Although MCPA (based on 2-**methyl**-4-**chlorophenoxyacetic** acid) conflicts with principle *g* (iii) below, this name had become common by general usage. It was therefore expedient to accept it and the related MCPB (based on γ-2-**methyl**-4-**chlorophenoxybutyric** acid). MCPP could not, however, be accepted for (±)-2-(4-**chloro**-2-**methylphenoxy**) **propionic** acid because of the similarity of the name to MCPB. The name mecoprop was therefore coined for this compound.

e. **Common names should, if possible, be derived from the scientific chemical names.**

In a short name it is clearly impractical to indicate the full chemical structure, but by incorporating important groups (even in shortened forms) it becomes possible to use the name so formed as an aide-memoire to chemical structure. Such names as TMTD (thiram), 2,4-D, and MCPA, indeed, owe their origin to this system. Unfortunately, letters and numbers used on any scale become confusing. Examples of the type of name preferred by the Committee are:

coumachlor	3-(α-acetonyl-4-**chlor**obenzyl)-4-hydroxy-**coumar**in
propham	iso**propyl** *N*-**phenylcarbamate**
chlorpropham	iso**propyl** *N*-(3-**chlorophenyl**)**carbamate**
thioquinox	2-**thio**-1,3-dithiolo[4,5-b]**quinox**aline

Two consequences of the application of this principle are: the desirability of developing new short names for large radicals so as to reduce long chemical names to comparatively simple ones, and the importance of including in the name any distinctive chemical group. An example is:

mevinphos	2-methoxycarbonyl-1-**methylvinyl** dimethyl **phos**phate The vinyl group, phosphorus and the methyl groups are suggested by this name.

Nomenclature for organophosphorus compounds presents particular difficulties and manufacturers are asked to consult the Secretary to the committee.

f. **Common names for salts or esters should normally be given to the parent acid or base. The nature of a salt or ester should be indicated by a suffix.**

Shorter chemical symbols may be used in writing to indicate cations, but anion radicals should be written in full (e.g. endothal-Na, but dodine acetate). Exceptions include zineb, nabam and certain organophosphorus esters.

g. **Common names should:**

(i) **not be liable to confusion with common or trade names already in use;**

(ii) **not be difficult to pronounce or remember;**

(iii) **not be composed of initials and/or numbers.**

In general, the formation of common names from initials and numbers has been avoided, but exceptions were made of compounds which had become so well known by initials that another name would only cause confusion. DDT and MCPA are examples.

(iv) **not contain syllables of misleading chemical significance.**

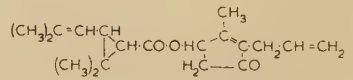
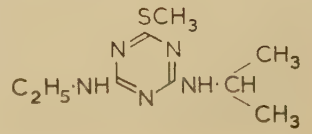
An example would be for a coined name to end in **-ol** or **-one** and yet contain no hydroxyl or ketone group.

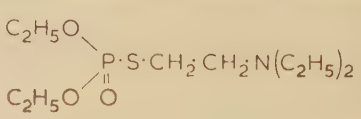
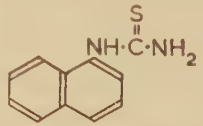
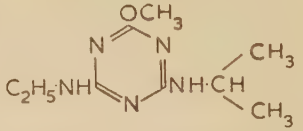
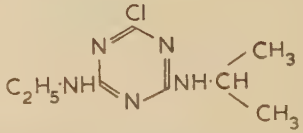
h. **A proprietary name may be considered as a common name provided that no trade mark rights are reserved in any country where there is a need for a common name.**

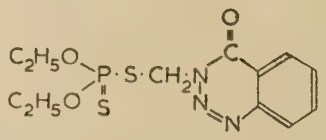
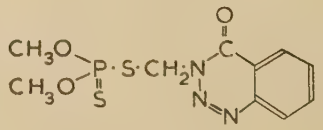
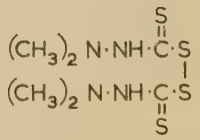
It is undesirable that a proprietary name should be retained for use as a trade mark in some countries after it has been donated and accepted for use as a common name in others. It is understandable nevertheless that firms may be reluctant to surrender registrations they may have on a world-wide basis as this might enable a third party to pre-empt the name as a trade mark, particularly in countries where there is no national standards organization selecting common names for pesticides. Such action by a third party might prevent use as a common name in the country or countries concerned. The B.S.I. Committee will be satisfied if the donor agrees to give up trade mark rights in any country on request from the national standards organization concerned. However, the adoption and use of a common name in one country may make it difficult to maintain trade mark status elsewhere. This will depend on how extensive is the subsequent use of the name as a common name in technical journals and other publications having a world-wide circulation. The law and practice of a particular country may also be relevant.

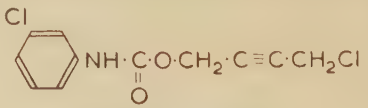
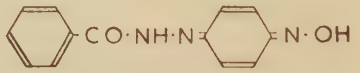
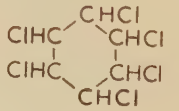
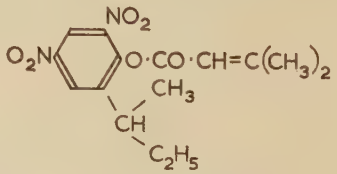
TABLES

Classes: A—acaricide F—fungicide I—insecticide R—rodenticide
B—bactericide H—herbicide N—nematicide

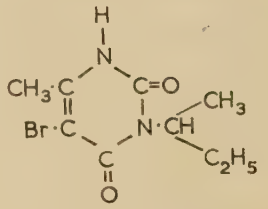
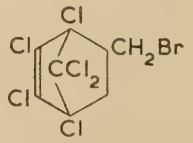
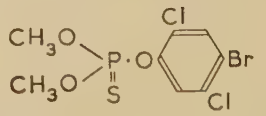
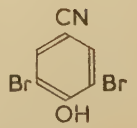
Recommended common name	Chemical name	Chemical formula	Remarks	Other names	Class
aldrin	A product containing 95 per cent of **HHDN** (q.v.)	—	—	—	I
allethrin	**(±)-3-allyl-2-methyl-4-oxocyclopent-2-enyl (±)-(*cis*- + *trans*-)chrysanthemum-monocarboxylate** DL-2-allyl-4-hydroxy-3-methylcyclopent-2-en-1-one, esterified with a mixture of *cis*- and *trans*-DL-chrysanthemum-monocarboxylic acid		—	—	I
ametryne	**6-ethylamino-4-isopropylamino-2-methylthio-1,3,5-triazine**		—	—	H

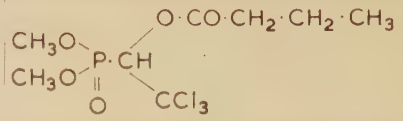
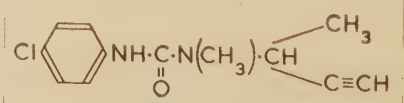
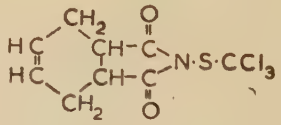
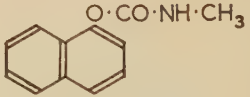
Recommended common name	Chemical name	Chemical formula	Remarks	Other names	Class
amiton	***S*-(2-diethylaminoethyl) diethyl phosphorothiolate** *S*-(2-diethylaminoethyl) *OO*-diethyl phosphorothioate		it should be stated which salt is present, e.g. amiton-oxalate	—	A, I
antu	**1-naphthylthiourea** α-naphthylthiocarbamide α-naphthylthiourea		—	—	R
atraton	**6-ethylamino-4-isopropylamino-2-methoxy-1,3,5-triazine**		—	—	H
atrazine	**2-chloro-6-ethylamino-4-isopropylamino-1,3,5-triazine**		—	—	H

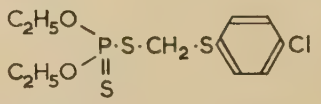
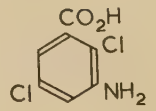
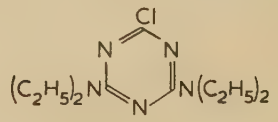
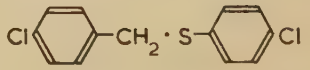
Recommended common name	Chemical name	Chemical formula	Remarks	Other names	Class
azinphos-ethyl	***S*-(3,4-dihydro-4-oxobenzo[*d*]-[1,2,3]-triazin-3-ylmethyl) diethyl phosphorothiolothionate** *S*-(3,4-dihydro-4-oxobenzo[*d*]-[1,2,3]-triazin-3-ylmethyl) *OO*-diethyl phosphorodithioate		—	—	A, I
azinphos-methyl	***S*-(3,4-dihydro-4-oxobenzo[*d*]-[1,2,3]-triazin-3-ylmethyl) dimethyl phosphorothiolothionate** *S*-(3,4-dihydro-4-oxobenzo[*d*]-[1,2,3]-triazin-3-ylmethyl) *OO*-dimethyl phosphorodithioate		—	—	A, I
azithiram	**bisdimethylaminothiocarbamoyl disulphide** *NN'*-bis(dimethylamino)thiuram disulphide		—	—	F
azothoate	**4-(4-chlorophenylazophenyl) dimethyl phosphorothionate** *O*-4-(4-chlorophenylazophenyl) *OO*-dimethyl phosphorothioate		—	—	A, I

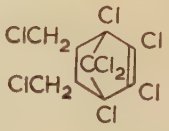
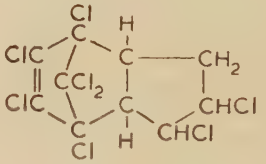
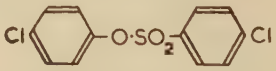
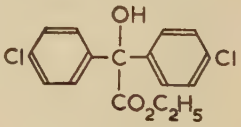
Recommended common name	Chemical name	Chemical formula	Remarks	Other names	Class
barban	**4-chlorobut-2-ynyl *N*-(3-chlorophenyl)carbamate** 4-chlorobut-2-ynyl 3-chlorocarbanilate		—	—	H
benquinox	**1,4-benzoquinone benzoylhydrazone oxime**		—	—	F
BHC	mixed isomers of: **1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachlorocyclohexane** benzene hexachloride		the percentage of gamma-BHC should be stated, e.g. BHC-13 per cent	HCH	I
gamma-BHC	gamma-isomer of BHC			lindane*	I
binapacryl	**2-(1-methyl-n-propyl)-4,6-dinitrophenyl 3-methylcrotonate** 2,4-dinitro-6-s-butylphenyl β-methylcrotonate 6-*sec.*-butyl-2,4-dinitrophenyl 3-methylcrotonate		—	—	A

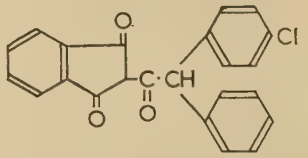
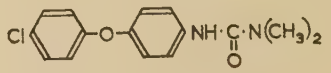
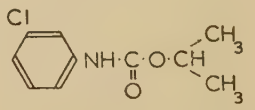
* Lindane denotes a product of specified purity (minimum 99 per cent gamma-BHC).

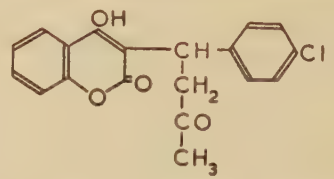
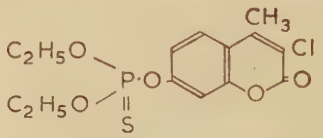
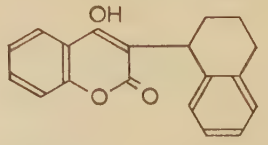
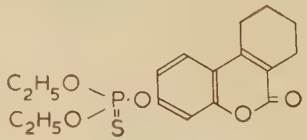
Recommended common name	Chemical name	Chemical formula	Remarks	Other names	Class
bromacil	**5-bromo-6-methyl-3-(1-methyl-n-propyl)uracil** 5-bromo-6-methyl-s-butyluracil 5-bromo-3-*sec.*-butyl-6-methyluracil		—	—	H
bromocyclen	**5-bromomethyl-1,2,3,4,7,7-hexachloro[2,2,1]bicyclohept-2-ene**		—	—	I
bromophos	**4-bromo-2,5-dichlorophenyl dimethyl phosphorothionate** *O*-(4-bromo-2,5-dichlorophenyl) *OO*-dimethyl phosphorothioate		—	—	A, I
bromoxynil	**3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxybenzonitrile** 3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxyphenyl cyanide		—	—	H

Recommended common name	Chemical name	Chemical formula	Remarks	Other names	Class
butonate	**dimethyl 1-butyryloxy-2,2,2-trichloroethyl phosphonate**		—	—	I
buturon	***N'*-(4-chlorophenyl)-*N*-methyl-*N*-(1-methylprop-2-ynyl)urea** 3-*p*-chlorophenyl-1-methyl-1-(1-methyl-2-propynyl)urea		—	—	H
captan	***N*-(trichloromethylthio)cyclohex-4-ene-1,2-dicarboxyimide** *N*-trichloromethylthio-4-cyclohexene-1,2-dicarboxyimide *N*-(trichloromethylthio)tetrahydrophthalimide		—	—	F
carbaryl	**1-naphthyl *N*-methylcarbamate**		—	—	I

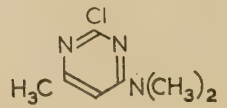
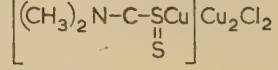
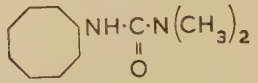
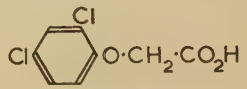
Recommended common name	Chemical name	Chemical formula	Remarks	Other names	Class
carbophenothion	***S*-(4-chlorophenylthiomethyl) diethyl phosphorothiolothionate** *OO*-diethyl *S*-(4-chlorophenylthiomethyl) phosphorodithioate		—	—	I
chloramben	**3-amino-2,5-dichlorobenzoic acid**		—	—	H
chlorazine	**2-chloro-4,6-bisdiethylamino-1,3,5-triazine**		—	—	H
chlorbenside	**4-chlorobenzyl 4-chlorophenyl sulphide**		—	—	A

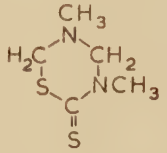
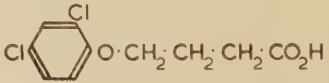
Recommended common name	Chemical name	Chemical formula	Remarks	Other names	Class
chlorbicyclen	**1,2,3,4,7,7-hexachloro-5,6-di(chloromethyl)-[2,2,1]-bicyclohept-2-ene**		—	—	I
chlordane	**1,2,4,5,6,7,10,10-octachloro-4,7,8,9-tetrahydro-4,7-methyleneindane** 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-4,7-methanoindane 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-4,7-methanoindene		mixed active isomers	—	I
chlorfenson	**4-chlorophenyl 4-chlorobenzenesulphonate** *p*-chlorophenyl *p*-chlorobenzenesulphonate		—	CPCBS ovex	A
chloro-benzilate	**ethyl 4,4′-dichlorobenzilate**		—	—	A

Recommended common name	Chemical name	Chemical formula	Remarks	Other names	Class
chlorophacinone	**2-(α-*p*-chlorophenyl-α-phenylacetyl)indane-1,3-dione**		—	—	R
chloroxuron	***N'*-4-(4-chlorophenoxy)phenyl-*NN*-dimethylurea** *N'*-4-*p*-chlorophenoxyphenyl-*NN*-dimethylurea		—	—	H
chlorpropham	**isopropyl *N*-(3-chlorophenyl)carbamate** ***iso*propyl *m*-chlorophenylcarbamate**		—	CIPC	H

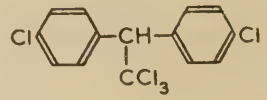
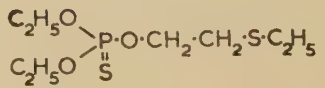
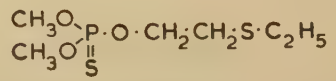
Recommended common name	Chemical name	Chemical formula	Remarks	Other names	Class
coumachlor	**3-(α-acetonyl-4-chlorobenzyl)-4-hydroxy-coumarin**		—	—	R
coumaphos	**3-chloro-4-methyl-7-coumarinyl diethyl phosphorothionate** *O*-(3-chloro 4-methyl-7-coumarinyl) *OO*-diethyl phosphorothioate		—	—	I
couma-tetralyl	**4-hydroxy-3-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-naphthyl)coumarin**		—	racumin	R
coumithoate*	**diethyl 7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6-oxobenzo[*c*]chroman-3-yl phosphorothionate** *OO*-diethyl *O*-(7, 8, 9, 10-tetrahydro-6-oxobenzo[*c*]chroman-3-yl) phosphorothioate *OO*-diethyl *O*-(7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6-oxo-6*H*-dibenzo[*b*,*d*]pyran-3-yl) phosphorothioate		—	—	I

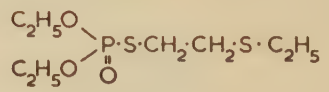
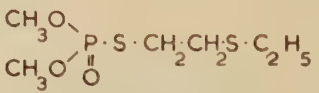
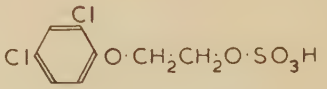
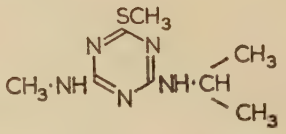
* The name *chromaphon* previously proposed for this compound was withdrawn because it is not acceptable for use internationally.

Recommended common name	Chemical name	Chemical formula	Remarks	Other names	Class
4-CPA	**4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid**		it should be stated which salt or ester is present, e.g. 4-CPA-Na 4-CPA-Et	—	H
crimidine	**2-chloro-4-dimethylamino-6-methylpyrimidine**		—	—	R
cuprobam	**tricopper dichloride dimethyldithiocarbamate**		—	—	F
cycluron	***N'*-cyclo-octyl-*NN*-dimethylurea**		—	OMU	H
2,4-D	**2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid**		it should be stated which salt or ester is present, e.g. 2,4-D-Na 2,4-D-Et	—	H

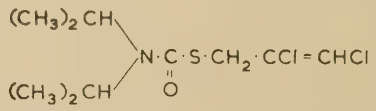
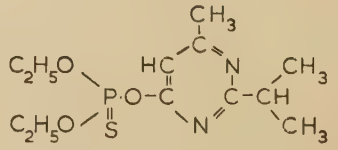
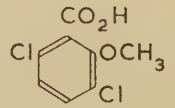
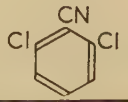
Recommended common name	Chemical name	Chemical formula	Remarks	Other names	Class
dalapon	**2,2-dichloropropionic acid** αα-dichloropropionic acid	$CH_3 \cdot CCl_2 \cdot CO_2H$	it should be stated which salt is present, e.g. dalapon-Na	—	H
dazomet	**tetrahydro-3,5-dimethyl-2*H*-1,3,5-thiadiazine-2-thione**		—	DMTT	F, H,N
2,4-DB	**4-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)butyric acid** γ-2,4-dichlorophenoxybutyric acid		it should be stated which salt is present, e.g. 2,4-DB-Na	—	H
DDT	technical **dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane,** a complex chemical mixture, in which ***pp′*-DDT** predominates	—	the percentage of *pp′*-DDT should be stated	dicophane* chloroph-enotane	I

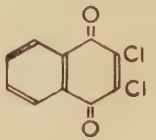
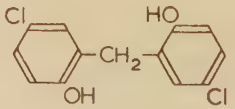
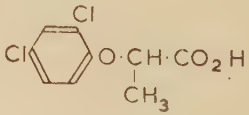
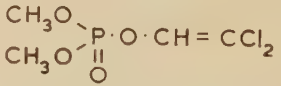
* Dicophane is an approved name of the British Pharmacopœia Commission.

Recommended common name	Chemical name	Chemical formula	Remarks	Other names	Class
pp'-DDT	**1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-di-(4-chlorophenyl)ethane**		—	—	I
demeton	a mixture of **demeton-O** and **demeton-S** (q.v.)	—	—	—	A,I
demeton-methyl	a mixture of **demeton-O-methyl** and **demeton-S-methyl** (q.v.)	—	—	—	A, I
demeton-O	**diethyl 2-(ethylthio)ethyl phosphorothionate** *OO*-diethyl *O*-[2-(ethylthio)ethyl] phosphorothioate		—	—	A, I
demeton-O-methyl	**2-(ethylthio)ethyl dimethyl phosphorothionate** *O*-[2-(ethylthio)ethyl] *OO*-dimethyl phosphorothioate		—	—	A, I

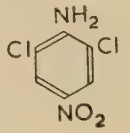
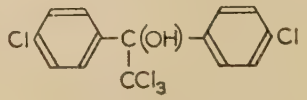
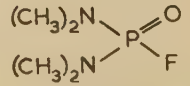
Recommended common name	Chemical name	Chemical formula	Remarks	Other names	Class
demeton-S	**diethyl *S*-[2-(ethylthio)ethyl] phosphorothiolate** *OO*-diethyl *S*-[2-(ethylthio)ethyl] phosphorothioate		—	—	A, I
demeton-S-methyl	***S*-[2-(ethylthio)ethyl] dimethyl phosphorothiolate** *S*-[2-(ethylthio)ethyl] *OO*-dimethyl phosphorothioate		—	—	A, I
2,4-DES	**2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)ethyl hydrogen sulphate** β-2,4-dichlorophenoxyethyl hydrogen sulphate		it should be stated which salt is present, e.g. 2,4-DES-Na	disul* SES sesin sesone	H
desmetryne	**4-isopropylamino-6-methylamino-2-methylthio-1,3,5-triazine**		—	—	H

* Disul has been adopted as a common name by the International Organization for Standardization (see Appendix A).

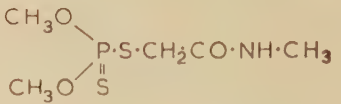
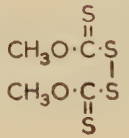
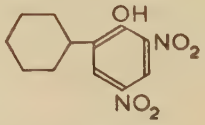
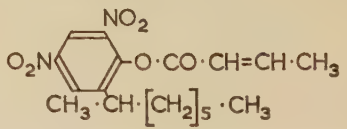
Recommended common name	Chemical name	Chemical formula	Remarks	Other names	Class
di-allate	***S*-2,3-dichloroallyl *NN*-di-isopropylthiocarbamate**		—	—	H
diazinon	**diethyl 2-isopropyl-6-methyl-4-pyrimidinyl phosphorothionate** *OO*-diethyl *O*-(2-isopropyl-6-methyl-4-pyrimidinyl) phosphorothioate *OO*-diethyl *O*-4-methyl-2-*iso*propylpyrimidin-6-yl phosphorothioate		—	—	A, I
dicamba	**3,6-dichloro-2-methoxybenzoic acid** 3,6-dichloro-*o*-anisic acid		—	—	H
dichlobenil	**2,6-dichlorobenzonitrile** 2,6-dichlorophenyl cyanide		—	—	H

Recommended common name	Chemical name	Chemical formula	Remarks	Other names	Class
dichlone	**2,3-dichloro-1,4-naphthaquinone**		—	—	F
dichlorophen*	**di-(5-chloro-2-hydroxyphenyl)methane**		—	anthiphen	F
dichlorprop	**(±)-2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)propionic acid**		it should be stated which salt is present e.g. dichlorprop-Na	2,4-DP	H
dichlorvos	**2,2-dichlorovinyl dimethyl phosphate**		—	DDVP	I

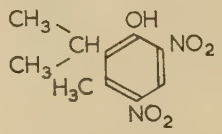
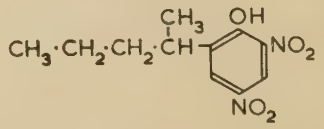
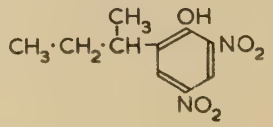
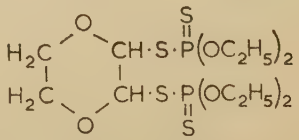
* Dichlorophen is an approved name of the British Pharmacopœia Commission.

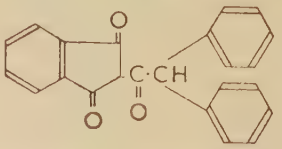
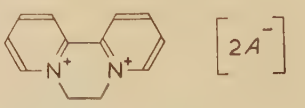
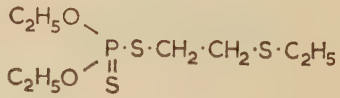
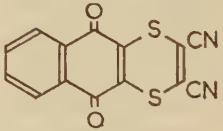
Recommended common name	Chemical name	Chemical formula	Remarks	Other names	Class
dicloran	**2,6-dichloro-4-nitroaniline**		—	—	F
dicofol	**2,2,2-trichloro-1,1-di-(4-chlorophenyl)ethanol**		—	—	A
dieldrin*	a product containing 85 per cent of **HEOD** (q.v.)	—	—	—	I
dimefox	***NNN'N'*-tetramethylphosphorodiamidic fluoride** bis(dimethylamino)fluorophosphine oxide		—	BFPO DIFO	A, I

* Dieldrin is an approved name of the British Pharmacopœia Commission.

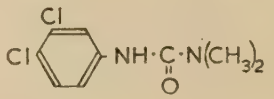
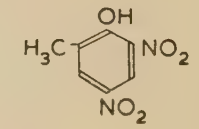
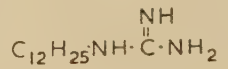
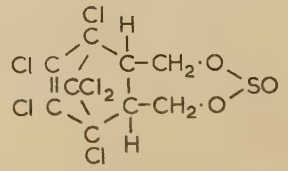
Recommended common name	Chemical name	Chemical formula	Remarks	Other names	Class
dimethoate	**dimethyl *S*-(*N*-methylcarbamoylmethyl) phosphorothiolothionate** *OO*-dimethyl *S*-(*N*-methylcarbamoylmethyl) phosphorodithioate		—	—	A, I
dimexan*	**di(methoxythiocarbonyl) disulphide** dimethyl xanthic disulphide		—	DMXD	H
dinex	**2-cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol** 2,4-dinitro-6-cyclohexylphenol		it should be stated which salt is present, e.g. dinex-Na	DNOCHP	A, I
dinocap	**2-(1-methyl-n-heptyl)-4,6-dinitrophenyl crotonate** 2,4-dinitro-6-(2-octyl)phenyl crotonate		—	DNOPC	A,F

* Dimexano is being considered by ISO/TC81 for adoption as a common name.

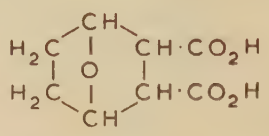
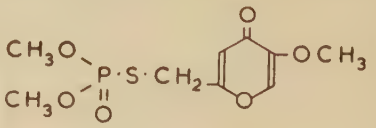
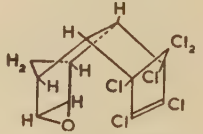
Recommended common name	Chemical name	Chemical formula	Remarks	Other names	Class
dinoprop	**2-isopropyl-3-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol**		it should be stated which salt is present e.g. dinoprop-Na	DNOIPP	H, I
dinosam	**2-(1-methyl-n-butyl)-4,6-dinitrophenol** 2,4-dinitro-6-s-amylphenol		it should be stated which salt is present, e.g. dinosam-Na	DNAP DNSAP DNOSAP	H, I
dinoseb	**2-(1-methyl-n-propyl)-4,6-dinitrophenol** 2,4-dinitro-6-s-butylphenol 6-*sec.*-butyl-2,4-dinitrophenol		it should be stated which salt or ester is present, e.g. dinoseb-Na or dinoseb acetate	DNBP DNSBP DNOSBP	F,H I
dioxathion	**1,4-dioxan-2,3-diyl bis-(*OO*-diethyl phosphorothiolothionate)** 1,4-dioxan-2,3-diyl *SS*-bis-(*OO*-diethyl phosphorodithioate)		—	delnav	I

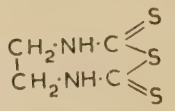
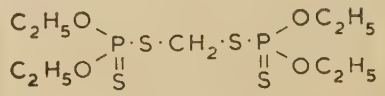
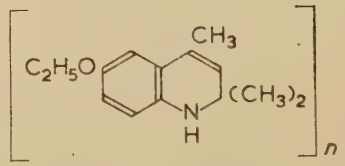
Recommended common name	Chemical name	Chemical formula	Remarks	Other names	Class
diphacinone	**2-diphenylacetylindane-1,3-dione**		—	diphenadione*	R
diquat	**9,10-dihydro-8a,10a-diazoniaphenanthrene ion** 1,1′-ethylene-2,2′-bipyridylium ion 6,7-dihydrodipyrido[1,2-*a*:2′,1′-*c*]pyrazidinium ion		it should be stated which anion, *A*, is present, e.g. diquat-dibromide	—	H
disulfoton	**diethyl *S*-[2-(ethylthio)ethyl] phosphorothiolothionate** *OO*-diethyl *S*-[2-(ethylthio)ethyl] phosphorodithioate		—	—	I
dithianon	**2,3-dicyano-1,4-dihydro-1,4-dithia-anthraquinone**		—	—	F

* Diphenadione is an approved name of the British Pharmacopœia Commission.

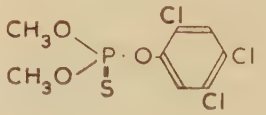
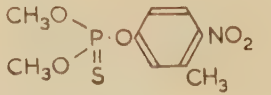
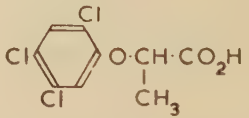
Recommended common name	Chemical name	Chemical formula	Remarks	Other names	Class
diuron	***N'*-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-*NN*-dimethylurea**		—	DCMU DMU	H
DNOC	**2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol** 2,4-dinitro-6-methylphenol 2,4-dinitro-*o*-cresol 3,5-dinitro-*o*-cresol		it should be stated which salt is present, e.g. DNOC-Na	DNC dinitro-cresol	H, I
dodine*	**dodecylguanidine**		it should be stated which salt is present, e.g. dodine acetate	—	F
endosulfan	**6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-6,9-methano-2,4,3-benzo[*e*]-dioxathiepin 3-oxide**		—	—	A, I

* Dodine has been adopted by the International Organization for Standardization as a common name for dodecylguanidine acetate.

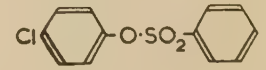
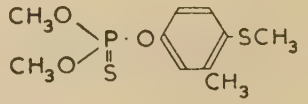
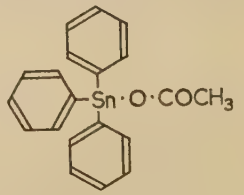
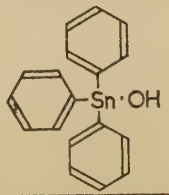
Recommended common name	Chemical name	Chemical formula	Remarks	Other names	Class
endothal	**7-oxabicyclo[2,2,1]heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid** 3,6-epoxycyclohexane-1,2-dicarboxylic acid 3,6-endoxohexahydrophthalic acid		it should be stated which salt is present, e.g. endothal-Na	—	H
endothion	***S*-(5-methoxy-4-pyron-2-ylmethyl) dimethyl phosphorothiolate** *S*-(5-methoxy-4-pyron-2-ylmethyl) *OO*-dimethyl phosphorothioate		—	—	A
endrin	**1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-6,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-*exo*-1,4-*exo*-5,8-dimethanonaphthalene** 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-6,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-*endo*-1,4-*endo*-5,8-dimethanonaphthalene		—	—	A, I

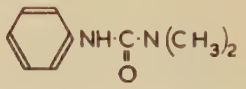
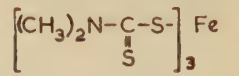
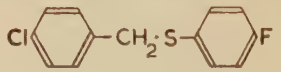
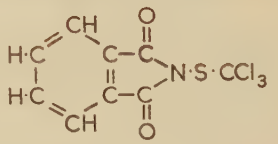
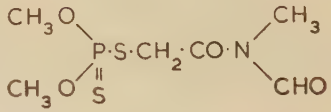
Recommended common name	Chemical name	Chemical formula	Remarks	Other names	Class
etem	**hexahydro-2,7-dithio-1,3,6-thiadiazepine**		—	UCP/21	F
ethion	**tetraethyl *SS'*-methylene bis-(phosphorothiolothionate)** *OOO'O'*-tetraethyl *SS'*-methylene di(phosphorodithioate)		—	—	A, I
ethoxyquin*	**6-ethoxy-1,2-dihydro-2,2,4-trimethylquinoline**		—	—	F

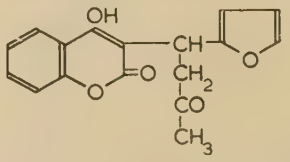
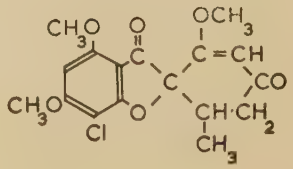
* The structural formula shown represents the ethoxyquin complex arising from the continuing oxidative changes of the parent molecule. The compound, rather than existing as a single molecule, changes spontaneously into a complex as it functions biologically.

Recommended common name	Chemical name	Chemical formula	Remarks	Other names	Class
fenchlorphos	**dimethyl 2,4,5-trichlorophenyl phosphorothionate** *OO*-dimethyl *O*-(2,4,5-trichlorophenyl) phosphorothioate		—	ronnel*	I
fenitrothion	**dimethyl 3-methyl-4-nitrophenyl phosphorothionate** *OO*-dimethyl *O*-(3-methyl-4-nitrophenyl) phosphorothioate		—	—	I
fenoprop	**(±)-2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)propionic acid** (±)-α-2,4,5-trichlorophenoxypropionic acid		it should be stated which salt is present, e.g. fenoprop-Na	silvex* 2,4,5-TP	H

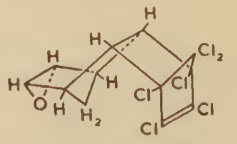
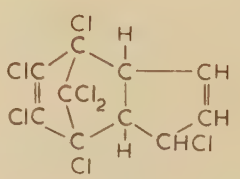
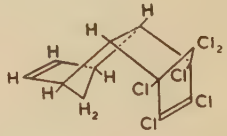
* American Standards Association common name.

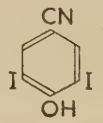
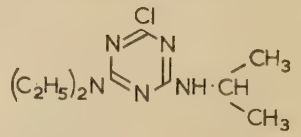
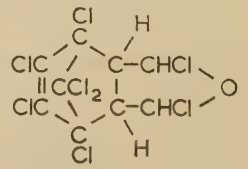
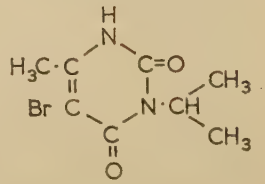
Recommended common name	Chemical name	Chemical formula	Remarks	Other names	Class
fenson	**4-chlorophenyl benzenesulphonate** *p*-chlorophenyl benzenesulphonate		—	PCPBS CPBS	A
fenthion	**dimethyl 3-methyl-4-methylthiophenyl phosphorothionate** *OO*-dimethyl *O*-(3-methyl-4-methylthiophenyl) phosphorothioate		—	—	I
fentin acetate	**triphenyltin acetate**		—	—	F
fentin hydroxide	**triphenyltin hydroxide**		—	—	F

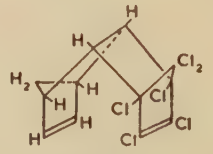
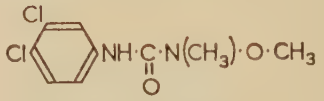
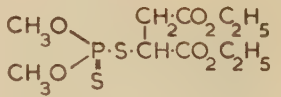
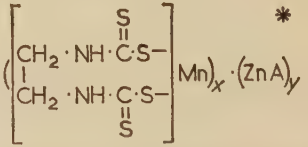
Recommended common name	Chemical name	Chemical formula	Remarks	Other names	Class
fenuron	***NN*-dimethyl-*N′*-phenylurea**		—	—	H
ferbam	**ferric dimethyldithiocarbamate**		—	—	F
fluorbenside	**4-chlorobenzyl 4-fluorophenyl sulphide**		—	—	A
folpet	***N*-(trichloromethylthio)phthalimide**		—	—	F
formothion	***S*-(*N*-formyl-*N*-methylcarbamoylmethyl) dimethyl phosphorothiolothionate** *S*-(*N*-formyl-*N*-methylcarbamoylmethyl) *OO*-dimethyl phosphorodithioate		—	—	A, I

Recommended common name	Chemical name	Chemical formula	Remarks	Other names	Class
fumarin	**3-(α-acetonylfurfuryl)-4-hydroxycoumarin**		—	coumafuryl*	R
gamma-BHC	*see under* **BHC**				
griseofulvin†	**7-chloro-4,6-dimethoxycoumaran-3-one-2-spiro-1′-(2′-methoxy-6′-methylcyclohex-2′-en-4′-one)** 7-chloro-4,6,2′-trimethoxy-6′-methylgris-2′-en-3,4′-dione		—	—	F

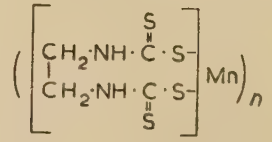
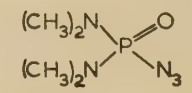
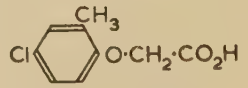
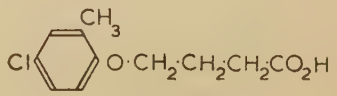
* Coumafuryl has been adopted as a common name by the International Organization for Standardization (see Appendix A).
† Griseofulvin is an approved name of the British Pharmacopœia Commission.

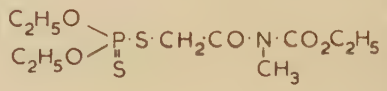
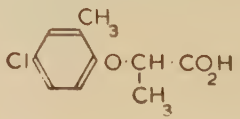
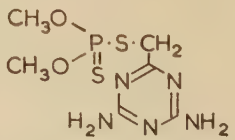
Recommended common name	Chemical name	Chemical formula	Remarks	Other names	Class
HEOD	**1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-6,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-*exo*-1,4-*endo*-5,8-dimethanonaphthalene** 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-6,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-*endo*-1,4-*exo*-5,8-dimethanonaphthalene		—	—	I
heptachlor	**1,4,5,6,7,10,10-heptachloro-4,7,8,9-tetrahydro-4,7-methyleneindene** 1,4,5,6,7,8,8-heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-4,7-methanoindene		—	—	I
HHDN	**1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-*exo*-1,4-*endo*-5,8-dimethanonaphthalene** 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-*endo*-1,4-*exo*-5,8-dimethanonaphthalene		—	—	I

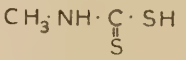
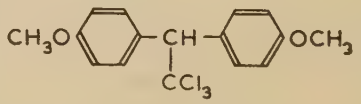
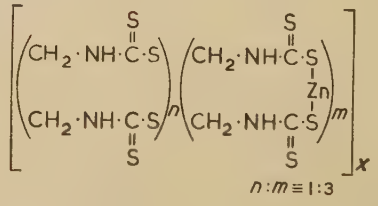
Recommended common name	Chemical name	Chemical formula	Remarks	Other names	Class
ioxynil	**4-hydroxy-3,5-di-iodobenzonitrile** 4-hydroxy-3,5-di-iodophenyl cyanide		—	—	H
ipazine	**2-chloro-6-diethylamino-4-isopropylamino-1,3,5-triazine**		—	—	H
isobenzan	**1,3,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro-1,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-4,7-methanoisobenzofuran**		—	—	I
isocil	**5-bromo-3-isopropyl-6-methyluracil**		—	—	H

Recommended common name	Chemical name	Chemical formula	Remarks	Other names	Class
isodrin	**1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-*exo*-1,4-*exo*-5,8-dimethanonaphthalene** 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-*endo*-1,4-*endo*-5,8-dimethanonapthalene		—	—	I
linuron	***N'*-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-*N*-methoxy-*N*-methylurea**		—	—	H
malathion	***S*-[1,2-di(ethoxycarbonyl)ethyl] dimethyl phosphorothiolothionate** *S*-[1,2-di(ethoxycarbonyl)ethyl] *OO*-dimethyl phosphorodithioate		—	—	A, I
mancozeb	Complex of **zinc** and ***maneb*** containing 20 per cent **manganese** and 2.5 per cent **zinc**	 *	it should be stated which salt is present, e.g. mancozeb-chloride	—	F

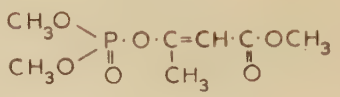
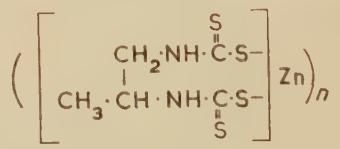
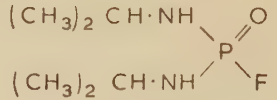
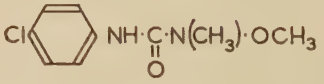
* The compound is a co-ordination product of zinc ion and maneb; the ratio x: y is 10: 1·05 which corresponds with a manganese to zinc ratio of 20·0: 2·5.

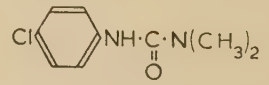
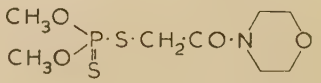
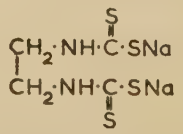
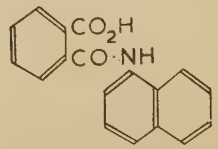
Recommended common name	Chemical name	Chemical formula	Remarks	Other names	Class
maneb	**manganese ethylenebisdithiocarbamate**		—	—	F
mazidox	***NNN′N′*-tetramethylphosphorodiamidic azide** bis(dimethylamino)azidophosphine oxide azidobis(dimethylamino)phosphine oxide		—	—	I
MCPA	**4-chloro-2-methylphenoxyacetic acid** 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid		it should be stated which salt or ester is present, e.g. MCPA-Na	MCP	H
MCPB	**4-(4-chloro-2-methylphenoxy)butyric acid** γ-4-chloro-2-methylphenoxybutyric acid		it should be stated which salt or ester is present, e.g. MCPB-Na	—	H

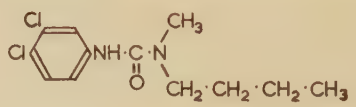
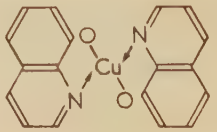
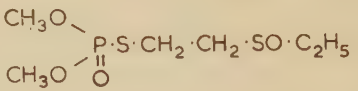
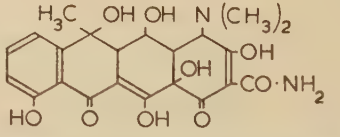
Recommended common name	Chemical name	Chemical formula	Remarks	Other names	Class
mecarbam	***S*-(*N*-ethoxycarbonyl-*N*-methylcarbamoylmethyl) diethyl phosphorothiolothionate** *S*-(*N*-ethoxycarbonyl-*N*-methylcarbamoylmethyl) *OO*-diethyl phosphorodithioate		—	—	A, I
mecoprop	**(±)-2-(4-chloro-2-methylphenoxy)propionic acid** (±)-α-(4-chloro-2-methylphenoxy)propionic acid		it should be stated which salt or ester is present, e.g. mecoprop-K	CMPP MCPP	H
menazon	***S*-(4,6-diamino-1,3,5-triazin-2-ylmethyl) dimethyl phosphorothiolothionate** *S*-(4,6-diamino-1,3,5-triazin-2-ylmethyl) *OO*-dimethyl phosphorodithioate		—	—	I

Recommended common name	Chemical name	Chemical formula	Remarks	Other names	Class
metham*	***N*-methyldithiocarbamic acid**		it should be stated which salt or ester is present, e.g. metham-Na	—	F,H, I, N
methoxychlor	**1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-di-(4-methoxyphenyl)ethane**		—	methoxy-DDT DMDT dimethoxy-DT	I
metiram	**complex of *zineb* and polyethylene thiuram disulphide** containing 80 per cent ***zineb***		—	—	F

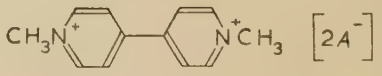
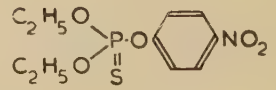
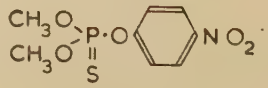
* Metam-sodium is being considered by ISO/TC81 for adoption as a common name for the sodium salt.

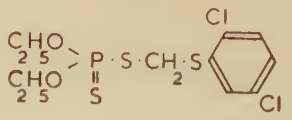
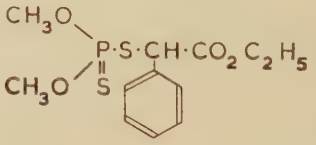
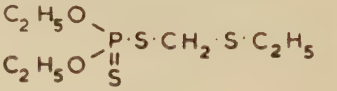
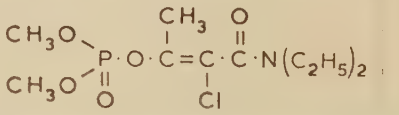
Recommended common name	Chemical name	Chemical formula	Remarks	Other names	Class
mevinphos	***cis*-2-methoxycarbonyl-1-methylvinyl dimethyl phosphate** methyl *cis*-3-(dimethoxyphosphinyloxy) crotonate		—	—	I
mezineb	**zinc propylenebisdithiocarbamate**		—	—	F
mipafox	***NN'*-di-isopropylphosphorodiamidic fluoride** bis(monoisopropylamino)fluorophosphine oxide fluorobis(isopropylamino)phosphine oxide		—	—	I
monolinuron	***N'*-(4-chlorophenyl)-*N*-methoxy-*N*-methylurea** *N'*-*p*-chlorophenyl-*N*-methoxy-*N*-methylurea		—	—	H

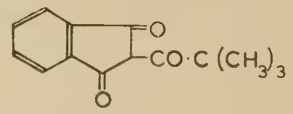
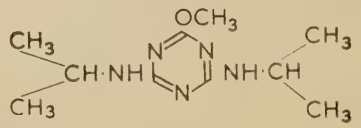
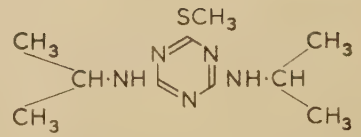
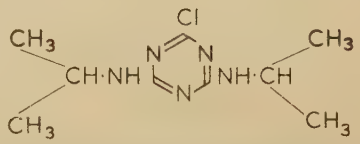
Recommended common name	Chemical name	Chemical formula	Remarks	Other names	Class
monuron	***N'*-(4-chlorophenyl)-*NN*-dimethylurea** *N'*-*p*-chlorophenyl-*NN*-dimethylurea		—	CMU	H
morphothion	**dimethyl *S*-(morpholinocarbonylmethyl) phosphorothiolothionate** *OO*-dimethyl *S*-(morpholinocarbonylmethyl) phosphorodithioate		—	—	I
nabam	**disodium ethylenebisdithiocarbamate**		—	—	F
naptalam	***N*-1-naphthylphthalamic acid**		—	panala NPA NP	H

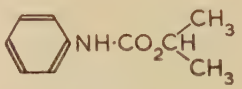
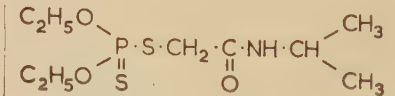
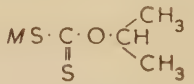
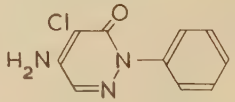
Recommended common name	Chemical name	Chemical formula	Remarks	Other names	Class
neburon	***N*-butyl-*N'*-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-*N*-methylurea**		—	—	H
oxine-copper or oxine-Cu	**cupric 8-quinolinolate**		—	—	F
oxydemeton-methyl	***S*-[2-(ethylsulphinyl)ethyl] dimethyl phosphorothiolate** S-[2-(ethylsulphinyl)ethyl] *OO*-dimethyl phosphorothioate		—	—	A, I
oxytetracycline*	**4-dimethylamino-1,4,4a,5,5a,6,11,12a-octahydro-3,5,6,10,12,12a-hexahydroxy-6-methyl-1,11-dioxonaphthacene-2-carboxyamide**		—	—	B, F

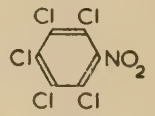
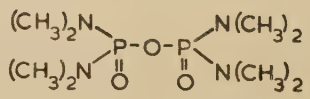
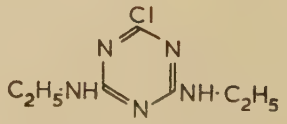
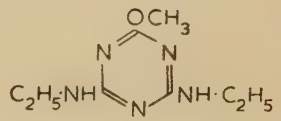
* Oxytetracycline is an approved name of the British Pharmacopœia Commission.

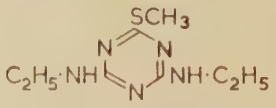
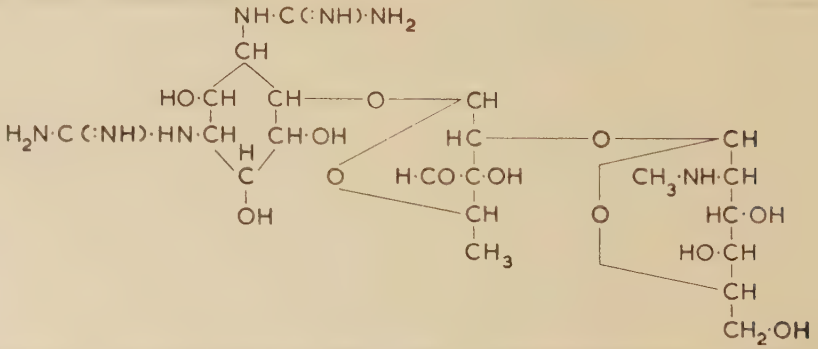
Recommended common name	Chemical name	Chemical formula	Remarks	Other names	Class
paraquat	**1,1′-dimethyl-4,4′-bipyridylium ion** 1,1′-dimethyl-4,4′-dipyridylium ion		it should be stated which anion, ***A***, is present, e.g. paraquat-di(methyl-sulphate) or paraquat-dichloride	—	H
parathion	**diethyl 4-nitrophenyl phosphorothionate** *OO*-diethyl *O*-(4-nitrophenyl) phosphorothioate *OO*-diethyl *O*-*p*-nitrophenyl phosphorothioate		—	—	A, I
parathion-methyl	**dimethyl 4-nitrophenyl phosphorothionate** *OO*-dimethyl *O*-(4-nitrophenyl) phosphorothioate *OO*-dimethyl *O*-*p*-nitrophenyl phosphorothioate		—	—	A, I

Recommended common name	Chemical name	Chemical formula	Remarks	Other names	Class
phenkapton	***S*-(2,5-dichlorophenylthiomethyl) diethyl phosphorothiolothionate** *S*-(2,5-dichlorophenylthiomethyl) *OO*-diethyl phosphorodithioate		—	—	A
phenthoate	***S*-α-ethoxycarbonylbenzyl dimethyl phosphorothiolothionate** *S*-α-ethoxycarbonylbenzyl *OO*-dimethyl phosphorodithioate		—	—	A I
phorate	**diethyl *S*-(ethylthiomethyl) phosphorothiolothionate** *OO*-diethyl *S*-(ethylthiomethyl) phosphorodithioate		—	—	I
phosphamidon	**2-chloro-2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl dimethyl phosphate**		—	—	A, I

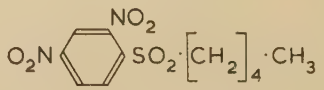
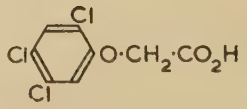
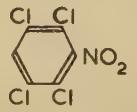
Recommended common name	Chemical name	Chemical formula	Remarks	Other names	Class
pindone	2-pivaloylindane-1,3-dione		—	—	R
prometon	4,6-bisisopropylamino-2-methoxy-1,3,5-triazine		—	—	H
prometryne	4,6-bisisopropylamino-2-methylthio-1,3,5-triazine		—	—	H
propazine	2-chloro-4,6-bisisopropylamino-1,3,5-triazine		—	—	H

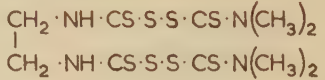
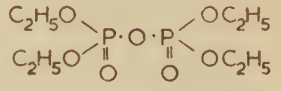
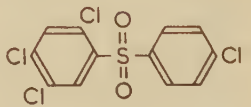
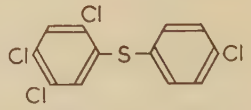
Recommended common name	Chemical name	Chemical formula	Remarks	Other names	Class
propham	**isopropyl *N*-phenylcarbamate** *iso*propyl phenylcarbamate		—	IPC IPPC	H
prothoate	**diethyl *S*-(*N*-isopropylcarbamoylmethyl) phosphorothiolothionate** *OO*-diethyl *S*-(*N*-isopropylcarbamoylmethyl) phosphorodithioate		—	—	A
proxan	***M* isopropyl xanthate** *M iso*propyl xanthate		it should be stated which metal, ***M***, is present, e.g. proxan-Na	—	H
pyrazon	**5-amino-4-chloro-2-phenylpyridazin-3-one**		—	PCA	H

Recommended common name	Chemical name	Chemical formula	Remarks	Other names	Class
quintozene	**pentachloronitrobenzene**		—	PCNB	F
schradan	**bis-*NNN'N'*-tetramethylphosphorodiamidic anhydride** bis(dimethylamino)phosphonous anhydride octamethylpyrophosphoramide tetrakisdimethylaminophosphonous anhydride		—	—	A, I
simazine	**2-chloro-4,6-bisethylamino-1,3,5-triazine**		—	—	H
simeton	**4,6-bisethylamino-2-methoxy-1,3,5-triazine**		—	—	H

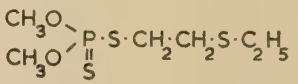
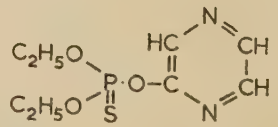
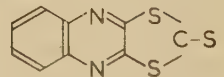
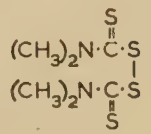
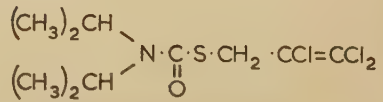
Recommended common name	Chemical name	Chemical formula	Remarks	Other names	Class
simetryne	**4,6-bisethylamino-2-methylthio-1,3,5-triazine**		—	—	H
streptomycin*	**2,4-diguanidino-3,5,6-trihydroxycyclohexyl 5-deoxy-2-*O*-(2-deoxy-2-methylamino-α-L-glucopyranosyl)-3-*C*-formyl-β-L-*lyxo*pentanofuranoside**		it should be stated which salt is present, e.g. di-base tris-sulphate	—	B, F

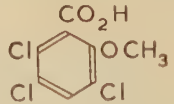
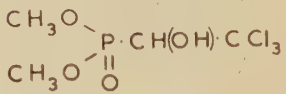
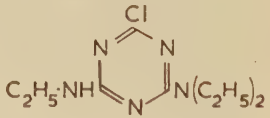
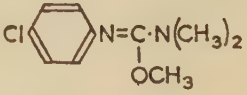
* Streptomycin is an approved name of the British Pharmacopœia Commission.

Recommended common name	Chemical name	Chemical formula	Remarks	Other names	Class
sulfotep	**bis-*OO*-diethylphosphorothionic anhydride** bis-*OO*-diethylphosphorothioic anhydride tetraethyl dithiopyrophosphate		—	dithio thiotep dithioTEPP	A, I
sultropen	**2,4-dinitrophenyl n-pentyl sulphone**		—	—	F
2,4,5-T	**2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid**		it should be stated which salt or ester is present, e.g. 2,4,5-T-Me	—	H
tecnazene	**1,2,4,5-tetrachloro-3-nitrobenzene** 2,3,5,6-tetrachloronitrobenzene		—	TCNB	F

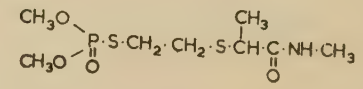
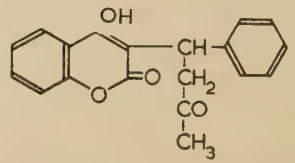
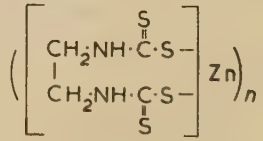
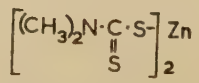
Recommended common name	Chemical name	Chemical formula	Remarks	Other names	Class
tecoram	***NN'*-ethylenebis-(*N''N''*-dimethylthiuram disulphide)**		—	—	F
TEPP	**bis-*OO*-diethylphosphoric anhydride** tetraethyl pyrophosphate		—	ethylpyro-phosphate*	A, I
tetradifon	**2,4,5,4'-tetrachlorodiphenyl sulphone**		—	chlorodifon	A
tetrasul	**4-chlorophenyl 2,4,5-trichlorophenyl sulphide**		—	—	A

* Ethylpyrophosphate is an approved name of the British Pharmacopœia Commission.

Recommended common name	Chemical name	Chemical formula	Remarks	Other names	Class
thiometon	***S*-[2-(ethylthio)ethyl] dimethyl phosphorothiolothionate** *S*-[2-(ethylthio)ethyl] *OO*-dimethyl phosphorodithioate		—	—	A, I
thionazin	**diethyl *O*-2-pyrazinyl phosphorothionate** *OO*-diethyl *O*-2-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate		—	—	I, N
thioquinox	**2-thio-1,3-dithiolo [4,5-*b*]quinoxaline** quinoxaline-2,3-diyl trithiocarbonate		—	—	A, F
thiram	**bis(dimethylthiocarbamoyl) disulphide** tetramethylthiuram disulphide		—	TMT TMTD	F
tri-allate	***S*-2,3,3-trichloroallyl *NN*-di-isopropylthiocarbamate**		—	—	H

Recommended common name	Chemical name	Chemical formula	Remarks	Other names	Class
tricamba	**3,5,6-trichloro-2-methoxybenzoic acid** 3,5,6-trichloro-*o*-anisic acid		—	—	H
trichlorphon*	**dimethyl 2,2,2-trichloro-1-hydroxyethylphosphonate**		—	—	I
trietazine	**2-chloro-4-diethylamino-6-ethylamino-1,3,5-triazine**		—	—	H
trimeturon	***N'*-(4-chlorophenyl)-*ONN*-trimethylisourea** *N'*-*p*-chlorophenyl-*ONN*-trimethylisourea		—	—	H

* Trichlorfon has been adopted as a common name by the International Organization for Standardization.

Recommended common name	Chemical name	Chemical formula	Remarks	Other names	Class
vamidothion	**dimethyl *S*-[2-(1-methylcarbamoylethylthio)ethyl] phosphorothiolate** *OO*-dimethyl *S*-[2-(1-methylcarbamoylethylthio)ethyl] phosphorothioate		—	—	A, I
warfarin*	**3-(α-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin** 3-(α-phenyl-β-acetylethyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin		—	—	R
zineb	**zinc ethylenebisdithiocarbamate**		—	—	F
ziram	**zinc dimethyldithiocarbamate**		—	—	F

* Warfarin is an approved name of the British Pharmacopœia Commission.

APPENDIX A

COMMON NAMES CONSIDERED BY ISO BUT NOT RECOMMENDED IN THIS BRITISH STANDARD

The following chemicals have been considered by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) to require common names.

Draft ISO common name	Chemical name
amitrole*	**3-amino-1,2,4-triazole**
coumafuryl†	**3-(α-acetonylfurfuryl)-4-hydroxycoumarin**
disul‡	**2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)ethyl hydrogen sulphate**
erbon	**2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)ethyl 2,2-dichloropropionate**
glyodin	**2-heptadecyl-2-imidazoline acetate**

All the common names in this list have been approved as ISO recommended names.

Amitrole, erbon and glyodin are in conflict with existing trade mark registrations in the U.K.

* This compound is listed in Appendix B as aminotriazole.
† In the U.K. the common name **fumarin** has been standardized (see page 36).
‡ In the U.K. the common name **2,4-DES** has been standardized (see page 23).

APPENDIX B

ORGANIC PESTICIDES NOT REQUIRING COMMON NAMES

(Attention is drawn to B.S. 2474, ' Recommended names for chemicals used in industry'.)

allyl alcohol
aminotriazole
anthraquinone
azobenzene
bisphenylmercury methylenedi-(*x*-naphthalene-*y*-sulphonate)
carbon disulphide
carbon tetrachloride
chloralose (glucochloralose)
chloranil
chloroform
chloropicrin
cinerins
cresylic acid (mixed cresols)
o-dichlorobenzene
p-dichlorobenzene
di-n-butyl phthalate
1,2-dichloropropane
1,3-dichloropropene
dimethyl phthalate
diphenyl sulphone
epoxyethane (ethylene oxide)
(3-ethoxypropyl)mercury bromide
ethylene dibromide (1,2-dibromoethane)
ethylene dichloride (1,2-dichloroethane)
ethylmercury 2,3-hydroxypropylmercaptide [3-(ethylmercurithio)propane-1,2-diol]
N-(ethylmercury)-*p*-toluene sulphonanilide
ethylmercury bromide
ethylmercury chloride
ethylmercury phosphate
fluoroacetamide
formaldehyde
hexachlorobenzene
maleic hydrazide
metaldehyde
2-methoxyethylmercury chloride
methyl bromide (bromomethane)
methylene chloride (dichloromethane)
methylmercury benzoate
methylmercury dicyandiamide [*N*-cyano-*N'*-(methylmercury guanidine)]
methylmercury pentachlorophenoxide
monochloroacetic acid (chloroacetic acid)
naphthalene
α-naphthaleneacetic acid (1-naphthylacetic acid)
naphthoxyacetic acids (naphthyloxyacetic acids)
nicotine
nicotine sulphate
nonanol (3,5,5-trimethylhexan-1-ol)
pentachlorophenol
phenylmercuriurea
8-phenylmercurioxyquinoline
phenylmercury acetate
phenylmercury chloride
phenylmercury derivative of pyrocatechol
phenylmercury nitrate
phenylmercury salicylate
2-phenylphenol
piperonyl butoxide {5-[2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethoxymethyl]-6-propyl-1,3-benzodioxole}
pyrethrins
rotenone
salicylanilide
strychnine
tetrachloroethane
tolylmercury acetate
trichloroacetic acid
2,3,6-trichlorobenzoic acid
xylenol (mixed xylenols)

INDEX

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

The British Standards Institution was founded in 1901 and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1929.

The principal objects of the Institution as set out in the charter are to co-ordinate the efforts of producers and users for the improvement, standardization and simplification of engineering and industrial materials; to simplify production and distribution; to eliminate the waste of time and material involved in the production of an unnecessary variety of patterns and sizes of articles for one and the same purpose; to set up standards of quality and dimensions, and to promote the general adoption of British Standards.

In carrying out its work the Institution endeavours to ensure adequate representation of all viewpoints. Before embarking on any project it must be satisfied that there is a strong body of opinion in favour of proceeding and that there is a recognized need to be met.

The Institution is a non-profit-making concern. It is financed by subscriptions from firms, trade associations, professional institutions and other bodies interested in its work, by a Government grant and by the sale of its publications. The demands on the services of the Institution are steadily increasing and can only be met if continuing and increased financial support is provided.

Membership of the Institution is open to British subjects, companies, technical and trade associations, and local and public authorities.

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